



Making  
Cities  
Work

# BRAZIL

Capital: Brasilia (2000)  
Largest City: Sao Paulo 17,962,000  
2nd Largest City: Rio de Janeiro 10,652,000

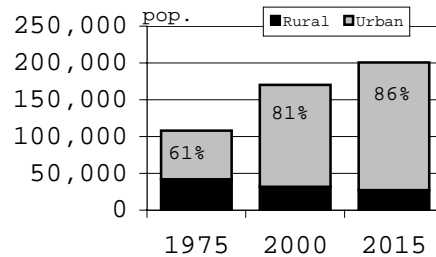
|                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2000 Population                 | 170.1 million       |
| 10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth | 1.4%                |
| GDP (2000)                      | \$1.130 billion     |
| GDP per capita                  | \$6,643             |
| GDP growth                      | 4.2%                |
| GNI per capita (2000)           | \$3,570             |
| World Bank Classification       | Upper Middle Income |
| Population Below Poverty Line   | 75.8 million        |



Urban

## Urban Population

138,269,000  
lived in  
urban areas  
in 2000.



Annual Growth  
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 1.5%  
Rural -1.1%

| City Sizes   | # of cities |
|--------------|-------------|
| 10 million + | 2           |
| 5-9.9 m      | 0           |
| 2.5 - 4.9 m  | 6           |
| .75-2.49 m   | 12          |

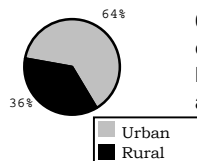
## Migration Trends

Brazil exemplifies 'core-region' growth, since Sao Paulo's growth drives population increases in Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, Curitiba and Porto Alegre in the southeast region of the country. Migration to this region flows from the poor northeast and western regions of the country.

## Urban Poverty

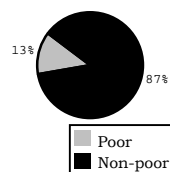
18,113,239  
urban dwellers  
were below the  
poverty level.

### POVERTY IN BRAZIL



64% of the  
country's poor  
live in urban  
areas.

### URBAN POVERTY



13% of the  
urban  
population  
is poor.

### Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Nation ('96)         | 25.5 |
| Rio de Janeiro ('93) | 20.3 |
| Recife ('93)         | 28.7 |

## Economy & Employment

| (Country)   | GDP (1999) | Employment (1990) |
|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture | 9%         | 23%               |
| Industrial  | 29%        | 23%               |
| Services    | 62%        | 54%               |

### Urban Employment Structure, 1999

| Informal         | Formal |
|------------------|--------|
| Sole Proprietor  | 24%    |
| Domestic Service | 9%     |
| MicroEnterprise  | 14%    |
| Subtotal         | 47%    |
| Public           | 14%    |
| Private          | 39%    |
| Subtotal         | 53%    |

## Decentralization

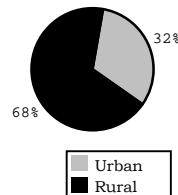
Sample Urban Area: Sao Paulo (17.8 million), 2000

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

|                                            |                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Able to set <b>all</b> of local tax levels | Able to choose <b>none</b> contractors for projects           |
| Able to set <b>all</b> of user charges     | Funds transfer <b>is</b> known in advance                     |
| Able to borrow <b>none</b> of funds        | Central government <b>cannot</b> remove local govt. officials |

## Infrastructure & Basic Services

6,913,450  
urban dwellers  
lack water supply.

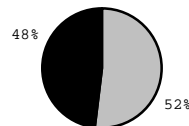


32% of people  
without water supply  
live in urban areas.

### Population without Water Supply in 2000

|       | (000's) | % of rel. pop. |
|-------|---------|----------------|
| Urban | 6,913   | 5%             |
| Rural | 14,649  | 46%            |
| Total | 21,563  | 13%            |

20,740,350  
urban dwellers  
lack sanitation  
coverage.



52% of people without  
sanitation coverage  
live in urban areas.

### Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

|       | (000's) | % of rel. pop. |
|-------|---------|----------------|
| Urban | 20,740  | 15%            |
| Rural | 19,108  | 60%            |
| Total | 39,848  | 23%            |

## Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

|                                                           | Urban Poorest | Rural Poorest | Urban Poor | Rural Poor | National Average |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1996) | 101.1         | 97.5          | 58.5       | 46.5       | 56.7             |
| Children severely underweight (under 5 yrs.-old)          | 1.4%          | 1.1%          | 0.1%       | 0.7%       | 0.6%             |

## Crime

|                                                           | Small (city size) (<100,000) | Medium (<1.0 mill.) | Large (>1.0 mill.) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| % of households reporting assaults & robberies, 1996-1998 | 42.2%                        | 43.7%               | 40.2%              |